

3/1/18 "I make the most of all that comes and the least of all that goes."-Sara Teasdale

HW: "Related Rates" packet page #4, 6  
Test 2 on Wednesday 3/7

AIM: How do we solve problems using Related Rates?

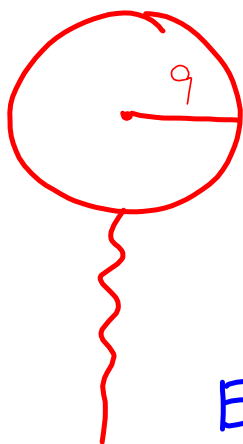
Do Now: Find the derivative of the following equation with respect to  $t$ , (d/dt) if  $v$ ,  $r$  and  $h$  are variables

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt} h + \pi r^2 \frac{dh}{dt}$$

HW Check:

#2

Have:

$$r = 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -15 \text{ cm/min}$$

Need:

$$\frac{dV}{dt}$$

Equation:  $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi r^2 \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4\pi (9)^2 (-15)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -4860\pi \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{min}}$$

Air being removed @  $4860\pi \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{min}}$

General

The power  $P$  (watts) of an electric circuit is related to the circuit's resistance  $R$  (ohms) and current  $I$  (amperes) by the equation  $P = I^2 R$ .

Given:  $R=5$  ohms,  $P=45$  watts,  $I$  is decreasing at  $\frac{1}{3}$  amps/sec,  $R$  is increasing at 2 ohms/sec  
find  $\frac{dP}{dt}$ .

① Given:

$$R = 5 \text{ ohms}$$

$$P = 45 \text{ watts}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\text{amps}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = 2 \frac{\text{ohm}}{\text{sec}}$$

② Looking for:

$$\frac{dP}{dt}$$

③ Equation:

$$P = I^2 R$$

④ Derivative:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 2I \frac{dI}{dt} R + \frac{dR}{dt} I^2$$

$$\textcircled{5} P = I^2 R$$

$$45 = I^2 (5)$$

$$9 = I^2$$

$$3 = I$$

⑥ Solve:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = 2(3)\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(5) + (2)(3)^2$$

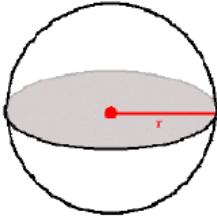
$$\boxed{\frac{dP}{dt} = 8 \frac{\text{watts}}{\text{sec}}}$$

Circle

When a circular shield of bronze is heated over a fire its radius increases at the rate of  $\frac{1}{5}$  cm/sec.

At what rate is the shields area increasing when the radius is 50 cm?

Sphere

 A diagram of a sphere with a horizontal cross-section shaded in gray. A red line segment extends from the center of the sphere to the right edge of the cross-section, labeled with the letter 'r'.	The <b><u>volume</u></b> of a sphere is given by the equation: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	The <b><u>surface area</u></b> of a sphere is given by the equation: $S = 4\pi r^2$
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Question: A spherical snowball with an outer layer of ice melts so that the *volume* of the snowball decreases at a rate of  $2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ .

(a) How *fast* is the *radius* changing when diameter of the snowball is 10 cm?

(b) How fast is **surface area** of the snowball *decreasing* at this time?